

TRIBUTE OF MARYLAND WOMEN TO MARYLAND CONFEDERATES

Ruckstuhl's Beautiful Group Designed to Express the Idea of the Soldier of the South Who Went Into the Fight in Obedience to His Sense of Duty and Right as He Saw Them—Also Suggests the Heroic Devotion of the Southern Woman Who Sent Forth Her Husband and Son to Battle

AS the years go by much of the bitterness roused by the civil war in the Southern States has disappeared and its place is taken by sympathy for the men who fought on the losing side.

"The Spirit of the Confederacy," a monument by Mr. F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, the New York sculptor, to be erected in front of the Mount Royal entrance to Druid Hill Park, appeals, as never yet a monument to the Lost Cause has appealed, to this modern sentiment among the people of the South. Statues to generals exist, not to speak of single figures of Confederate soldiers. But there is no expression of southern feeling by means of statuary apart from the portraits and the effigy of the average private soldier.

Still in the Clay.

The statue is still in the clay. The site has been set apart for it by the city council of the Monumental City, and the committee of the Maryland Daughters of the Confederacy, which is to erect the statue, has selected the design of Mr. Ruckstuhl, subject, of course, to the approval of the Baltimore Municipal Art Commission.

Grace and Beauty.

As a portrayal of grace and beauty in the very highest degree the work is admirable. The Confederacy and its Lost Cause are symbolized in the young soldier. From the sky descends the Spirit of the Confederacy in the shape of a splendid and perfect woman, winged, and with draperies indicating by their motion the impact of her feet on the earth. She bears aloft the crown of glory for the vanquished, the glorious wreath which represents the love of the country for those who, however misled and ill counseled, fought in what they believed to be a war of defense. She is thus a symbol of victory, the victory of the vanquished. But she is also the Valkyrie visiting the battlefield to bear away with her the soul of the brave who falls, and it is in this view of the subject as a theme for sculpture that the power and the novelty of the sculptor's effort reside.

"Calinness of the Gods."

The Spirit of the Confederacy has in her face the calmness of the gods, but in her gesture that sympathy that is more human than god-like. The sculptor has tried to blend in her the superior being, the consoling and uplifting force, with that sympathy of womanhood for those in distress which is the more

modern view of a superior order of things.

The wings, the wide gesture, and grand movement of the spirit carry the mind upward from ordinary earthly ideas, and then the chords of pity are struck by the figure of the youth, still handsome in death, who will never be seen again, and whose fate will be mourned by thousands.

Features of the Design.

A specially called meeting of the Maryland Daughters of the Confederacy was held recently in Baltimore and lantern-slide views displayed of the clay model of the statue, and other matters pertaining to its erection discussed. Mrs. D. Giraud Wright, president of the organization, called attention to the broken musket in the hand of the hero in the design and said it was the intention of the committee to have the artist substitute a shattered battle flag for the musket. She spoke of the modeling of the figures, and said that it is difficult to exaggerate the impression which the sight of the model itself makes, bringing out, as it does, with wonderful power the contrast between the face and figure of the dying young standard-bearer, with his worn clothing, broken boots, and the unflinching grandeur of the figure of Glory.

Mr. Ruckstuhl is to come over from New York within a few days to consult with the committee of the Daughters and with the municipal art commission in regard to matters connected with the erection of the monument.

The Funds on Hand.

The Daughters now have on hand in their monument fund about \$18,000. This includes \$10,075 raised by the bazar held last December and \$1,000 raised at a large bazar held about four years ago, and the remainder collected by special committees organized for that purpose.

The triangular lot in front of the Mount Royal entrance to Druid Hill Park was selected by the city council as the site for the monument.

Several members of the Daughters of the Confederacy appeared before the municipal art commission and discussed with it the plans for the monument. There was some talk of changing the site from the triangle at North and Mount Royal Avenues, which is off to one side from the squares, to a place at the end of the northernmost square. No action was taken on the proposition, however.

The design was selected by a special committee consisting of Mrs. D. Giraud

Wright, president of Maryland Daughters of the Confederacy; Mrs. John P. Poe, and Mrs. Thomas Baxter Gresham,

of the board of managers, who were appointed from the general committee selected by the Daughters, and made up

of the members of the executive board of the society, with Mrs. G. Smith Norris representing the county chapters. The

membership of the general committee was as follows: Mrs. D. Giraud Wright, president of



THE SPIRIT OF THE CONFEDERACY.

Monument to Be Erected in Baltimore—The Result of the Plans and Labors of the Maryland Daughters of the Confederacy—Great Enthusiasm Manifested Over the Design Submitted by Mr. Ruckstuhl—The Sculptor's Success in His Chosen Field of Art—Site Chosen for the Work a Particularly Suitable One for the Purpose.

the Maryland Daughters of the Confederacy; Mrs. Clara Marshall, first vice president; Mrs. John P. Poe, second vice president; Mrs. E. S. Beall, treasurer; Mrs. J. Francis Dammann, registrar; Mrs. Hugh H. Lee, recording secretary; Mrs. Samuel C. Shaw, corresponding secretary. Managers—Mrs. T. B. Gresham, Mrs. B. Jones Taylor, Mrs. S. J. Hough, Mrs. McHenry Howard, and Miss J. M. Cary. Representing county chapters—Mrs. G. Smith Norris.

The Ladies Enthusiastic.

Great enthusiasm was manifested by the Daughters when the different views of the model were thrown upon the screen, and a standing vote of thanks was given to the committee to whom the society has entrusted the selection of the design. A vote of thanks was given also to Mr. J. Plumer Bigham, who made the lantern slides from the artist's photographs, for his assistance in enabling the committee to display the enlarged design to the Daughters.

The sculptor now has a studio in New York, but comes from Missouri. He is a warm sympathizer with the South, and said of his group to the committee:

"It is an apotheosis of the Confederacy—its valor, its suffering and its sublime patience. It also suggests the splendid role of the Southern woman, who, by her Spartan spirit, nerved her sons to the last measure of devotion."

To this Mrs. Wright added: "It is the most poetic glorification of the South ever made in sculpture, and the ladies may congratulate themselves on a full reward for their long and arduous labors, and will merit the gratitude of their native city for adding to its works of art one of which it may well be proud."

The Sculptor's Prominence.

Mr. Ruckstuhl studied for eight years in Paris. He has received an "honorable mention" in the Salon and a grand medal at the Chicago Exposition. He was one of the organizers of the National Sculpture Society, was a member of the "jury on fine arts" at the Atlanta Exposition. He is slated for the directorship of sculpture for the St. Louis World's Fair, is a member of the National Arts Club and of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and vice president of the New York Municipal Art Society.

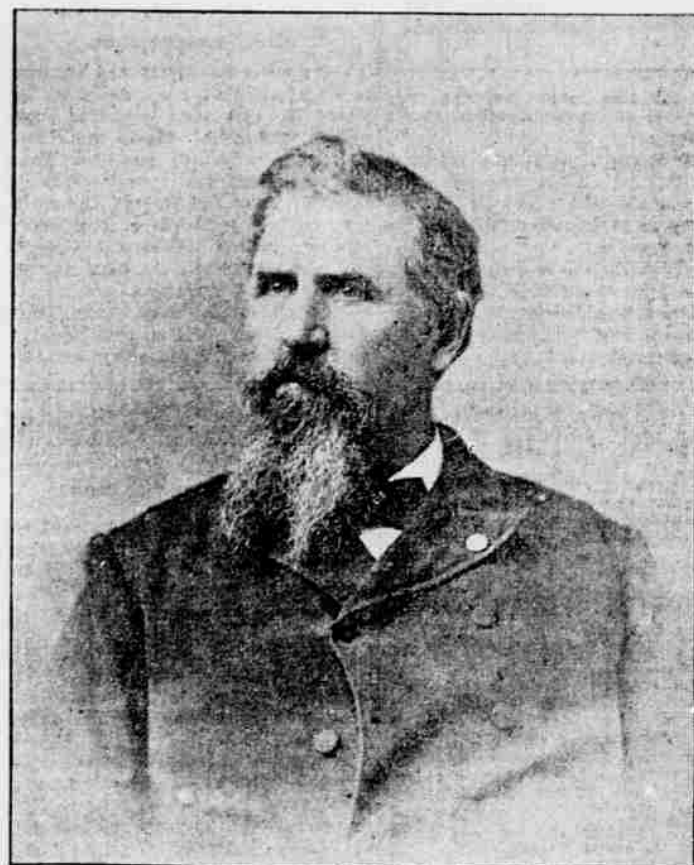
MAJOR STINE'S STORY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

PROBABLY no city in the country offers better facilities or is more interested in keeping alive the history of the struggles and achievements of the Army of the Potomac than Washington. The National Capital is still full of the men who comprised that army, and it is the home of their relatives and children as well. Through Grand Army posts, through the press of the day, by means of voluminous histories, and meetings the survivors of that army perpetuate the deeds and stirring events of forty years ago.

Few, perhaps, are unfamiliar with the details of that struggle and the deeds of that army. They have lived in the memory of the people since the days of the war, and will doubtless continue there while the nation exists. One of the most comprehensive and impartial works on this subject is that of Mr. J. H. Stine, the historian of the First Army Corps. Running through his work is an excellent account of the movements of the Army of the Potomac.

"When Sumter was fired on," he says, "and war was a reality for the new Administration to face, it was extremely difficult to find officers who had experience in handling large commands. General Scott was then too far advanced in years (nearly eighty) to take the field, but he well knew the great work to be performed. It had been given out by prominent men and officials that it would be a short war. Secretary Seward placed its duration at sixty days, therefore the first volunteers were called for ninety days only. The zeal of the Crusaders did not surpass the activity in both sections, and thousands enlisted through recruiting officers, and regiment after regiment was formed, officered, equipped, and dispatched to the front with wonderful rapidity. Soon large armies were facing each other. Butler at Fort Monroe was met by Magruder; at Harper's Ferry Patterson and Johnston were organizing large commands. In the mountainous region of West Virginia, several commands were menacing each other. The Confederate forces were pressed to within a few miles of Washington, while Alexandria was a rendezvous—in fact, their rear guard was leaving when Colonel Ellsworth's command entered the city on the fatal morning when Jackson shot him dead for hauling down the Confederate flag.

"The first battle of Bull Run proved a great fiasco for the Union forces. During the fight the enemy had been forced back a mile and a half and was in great confusion. Bee's troops were in full retreat. Then came a lull in the action



Major J. H. STINE.

on the part of the Federals; the men were tired and thirsty and they went back to the branch for water. This suspension proved fatal to the Union cause and the star of McDowell. A little more good work at that moment and the Confederate army would have been in full retreat toward Richmond. But now came one of the most unfortunate events of the day. Beauregard and Johnson had both arrived on the field, and were inspiring the men to hold their lines until fresh troops could arrive. The battle swayed to and fro, with success first on one side, then on the other, until more of Johnson's troops arrived, and, falling on the right flank of the Federals, decided the fate of the day. After the

break came, the Union line was driven back, the terrible enflaming fire poured in on our right flank by the fresh arrivals of Johnson's army made retreat inevitable.

"The battle of Dranesville resulted in the first Federal victory south of the Potomac, and was of great importance to the Union cause. When on the 13th of March, 1862, the council of corps commanders called by order of the President in Washington, mapped out the plan of operations which they confidently expected would result in the defeat of the Confederates and the capture of Richmond, and adopted Fort Monroe as a base of supplies, it was expected by the council that the four army corps

then comprising the Army of the Potomac, viz: the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Corps, would be employed as a solid mass in addition to the 10,000 men then at Fort Monroe, under command of General Wool, that post being thought to be amply protected by the naval force in its vicinity, so that it might safely be left with a small garrison. Following this came the portion of the war commonly spoken of as the "peninsula campaign." Victories were chronicled on both sides, and a series of great battles were fought, ultimately resulting in McClellan abandoning the peninsula.

In the meantime a circle of fortifications had to be built around Washington for its safety. There were only two before the war, and these were at the south end of the Long Bridge, but neither was manned. Then came the battle of Cedar Mountain, which proved a great rebuff to Jackson, and after it the second battle of Bull Run. The Army of the Potomac again suffered defeat on the same inglorious field of Bull Run, and that stream had proven itself bitter waters to the Union forces. The defeat of the second Bull Run was more severe than the first, for that was fought in the beginning of the war; both armies had been seasoned and disciplined with the peninsula campaign, and, having met after that were more fully prepared for war in the second. After the first battle our troops were not pursued much this side of Centerville, but Chantilly was fought after the second, where we lost Kearney and Stevens.

"Later came the stormy battle of South Mountain, and when the heavy mist on the mountain cleared away on the morning of the 13th of September, it was ascertained that the Confederates had retreated down the western slope. Then came the terrible battle of Waterloo, which challenged the noted battles of Austerlitz, Marengo, and Waterloo for heavier losses. Although virtually a drawn battle, Lee was severely punished, and several times stood that day on the brink of ruin.

"After the battle of Chancellorsville was fought, it was well known to both Hooker and Lee that hostilities would soon be resumed between the two armies, so both began to prepare their campaigns. Lee had not as yet developed his plans sufficiently for either Hooker or the authorities at Washington to understand them. It was Hooker's duty to learn what were the intentions of the Confederate commander, so he directed Pleasanton to proceed to the upper Rappahannock with his whole cavalry force and three brigades of infantry, there cross it, and move in the direction of Culpeper until he struck the enemy. Lee had urged Davis to strip the other commands, in order to give him an army strong enough to defeat Hooker, with

the hope that Washington, Baltimore, Harrisburg and Philadelphia would be at his mercy. If Lee could have taken Philadelphia, and established his headquarters in Independence Hall, the Confederacy would have been well nigh assured. The headquarters of the Army of the Potomac were moved considerably; thus Hooker was rapidly pressing on in the direction of Gettysburg, where the battle was fought inside of four days.

"After the grapple of the giants, the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia, at Gettysburg, on the 1st, 2d, and 3d days of July, 1863, which ended in the repulse of Pickett's magnificent charge on the Union center on Cemetery Ridge and the falling of Stuart's splendid cavalry dash on the right flank, General Lee, disappointed in the confident hope and anticipation of crushing the Union army, was obliged to solve the problem of withdrawing his shattered army from its position in front of Meade's victorious legions. During the month of August the Army of the Potomac was considerably reduced in strength by the detachment of troops for elsewhere. The enemy were encountered on all roads converging toward Culpeper, and driven through that town.

"After the successful passage of the Rappahannock, on May 4, 1864, and the subsequent terrific fighting in the Wilderness, Sheridan concentrated his divisions in the vicinity of Aldrich's on the plank road; and moved out on his famous expedition around the right flank of General Lee's army. The Army of the Potomac was soon on historic ground; in its rear was Yorktown, where the famous battle was fought which ended the war of the Revolution, while it held the position occupied by the right of McClellan's army in the peninsula campaign of 1862. After several days of desperate fighting at Cold Harbor, in which the Army of the Potomac lost heavily, Grant decided against Halleck's suggestion of attempting to take Richmond by the peninsula route, and at once laid his plans to cross to the south side of the James and cut off the enemy's communications with the south-east by tapping the railroads.

"It is needless to describe in detail the battles and moves that followed until the end of the war, which came with the fall of Richmond. The Army of the Potomac finally marched to Richmond. From there it was sent to Washington, where it remained until Sherman's army arrived, when both were reviewed by the President, Cabinet, Generals Grant, Sherman, and other officers, after which the great Army of the Potomac was disbanded, its troops mustered out of the service, to again become civilians, leaving a name to live in American history for all time."

THE LITTLEST STENOGRAPHER



Representative WOODS and JOHNNIE BLAKE.

SMALLER than the smallest page in the House of Representatives, and less than fourteen years old, little Johnnie Black, of Chambersburg, Pa., holds the unique record of being stenographic clerk to two Congressmen at one time. Every day during the long session which has just closed he has ground out promissories of office, settled postmaster controversy, distributed garden seeds, besides doing the many other intricate tasks

which fall to the lot of the private secretary. The remarkable thing about this littlest amanuensis is that he is as modest and retiring as he is bright and quick. If you ask him how he happens to be in Washington he will tell you in a matter-of-fact way that he came here to work for Representative Mahon of Pennsylvania; that after coming here he found he could do more work than Mr. Mahon required, and "took on" Representative Woods of California.